

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

JAMES D. NOURSE, EDITOR.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE, PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 2.

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 28, 1852.

NO. 3

The Bardstown Herald
Is published every Wednesday Morning
by
ELLIS & NOURSE.

TERMS.
Per annum, in advance, : : : \$2 00
In six months, : : : : : 2 50
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS
Of 10 the HERALD will be...: \$1 50 per copy.
Of 20...: : : : : \$1 25
Of 30...: : : : : \$1 00

The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, : : : 75
Each subsequent insertion, : : : : : .25
One square three months, : : : : : .60
" " twelve months, : : : : : .80
Half column, one insertion, : : : : : .50
Half " one year, : : : : : .80 00
One column, one insertion, : : : : : .80
One column, per annum, : : : : : .85 00

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing their contracts once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood in accordance with our requirements. The name of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining—This is without respect to persons we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for the liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

The HERALD has an extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of our paper, made several necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE which will enable to get up our work in a style that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS, POSTERS, BILL HEADS, &c., &c. will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF LOUISIANA.

Parent Office No. 38 Camp Street N. O. Premium Payment Fund \$200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent success of this company afford an ample guarantee to persons desiring to secure the benefits of Life Insurance.

PLANTERS, TRADERS, AND STEAMBOATMEN, who are accustomed to S. are now offered with every encouragement to avail themselves of the services of this company.

NEGROES INSURED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Policies are Issued and Losses promptly adjusted at the LOUISVILLE GENERAL AGENCY.

Pamphlets containing the Rates of Premium and all information as to Life Insurance are furnished, free of charge, to all persons applying.

S. SAMUEL CARPENTER, Jr., Agent.

Dr. J. T. McEVAN, Medical Examiner.

Office on Main-st., nearly opposite the Mason House.

[Jan. 14, 1852—16m]

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHAS. P. FREEMAN & CO.,

(Late Freeman, Hodges & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, between Broadway

and Nassau, near the Post-Office,

NEW YORK,

I HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, **New Goods**, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable and fancy Silk Millinery Goods. Our stock of Rich Ribbons, comprises every variety of the finest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivaled. We offer our goods for NETT CASH, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to remit a portion of their money and make selection from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets Caps, Sashes, and Belts, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarleton's Embroidered Collars, Chemisettes, Caps Berths, Habitats, Sleeves, Cutts, Edgings and Insertions, Embroidered Revives, Lace, and Hemstitch Canopies, Hoods, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.

Houston, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and Brussels Lace, and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Luchs, Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Muff French and American Artificial Flowers.

Jan. 14, 1852—83°

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bardstown, Ky.

SAM'L. CARPENTER has resumed the practice of Law, and will, in partnership with SAM'L. CARPENTER, Jr., practice in Nelson and the surrounding counties, and the Courts of Appeals. All business entrusted to their care promptly attended.

[Jan. 14, 1852—83°]

T. W. RILEY, F. B. MUIR, J. C. BAILEY,

RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bardstown, Ky.

Will practice Law in the various Courts held in Louisville—the Court of Appeals, and in the Circuit Courts of Spencer, Nelson, Bullitt, Larue, Hardin and Meade Counties.

Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th. Where one or both may always be found to give counsel or transact any business confided to them.

[Jan. 14, 1852—83°]

SALE some very fine Sardines for sale. Dr. C. F. MATTINGLY.

Poetry.

From Dickens's Household Words.

The Heart of England.

Suggested by seeing a venerable Oak in Warwickshire, which is supposed to occupy the exact centre of England.

A joy stirs through thy branches, ancient tree,
Exulting, waving in thy verdant pride;

Free, o'er the mighty heart, whence circles free

A swift and generous tide!

Rear high the honors of thy leafy spoil!

O'er the broad land thy godly branches wave!

Strike deep thy roots within the kindly soil

That may not bear a slave!

The heart of England thou! but not the heart
Of distant lands that own her widening sway;

For, as for me, Day's cheering beans depart,

They flush to meet its ray!

Water green! fit emblem of the constant mind,
The patient courage, the enduring will,

That onward, ever, bears sons to find

New paths—new homes to fill.

And ere they fill new graves to leave a trace,
A land-mark, on the way where they have been;

They toil—the firm, unconquerable race,—
Sons of the Ocean Queen!

Look o'er the land, thou ancient warden, still!
What of the night, old watcher? Thou canst speak!

Of times when first above the dusky hill
Thou saw'st the morning break;

Of times when truth, impatient of the gloom,
Rejoicing like the strong man in his might,

Arose the dark nations to ilume,

And runs its race of light.

Wave proudly! Thou hast marked the gradual ray,

From old heroic ages dimly caught,

Expand to Freedom's pure and perfect day

Of Action and of Thought.

And yet the thoughtful eye may trace where lies

A cloud that, if no larger than the hand,
In gathering blackness casts through summer skies

A shadow o'er the land,

When shall some soul arise, in fervent truth,
To banish from our heaven its dark presence,

And yearn, in Christian love, o'er untaught Youth.

And unenlightened Age?

When will they learn to know—our country's chief—

What works the poor man's woe—the poor man's weal;

Look on his homely joys, his lowly griefs,
And feel what peasants feel!

Oh! be it ours to put the evil thing

That lurks within our Israel's camp—away;

Then every year will brighter blessings bring,

And every coming day

Will break in richer glory o'er our sky,

When Liberty and Peace their palm-crown wreath,

Where none unspilt live—unscorched die,

Where all are free, that breathe!

A TRAGEDY OF THE WAR IN SPAIN.

THE PEASANTS' SACRIFICE.

Although historians and poets have

from all times depicted in glowing col-

ors the horrors of war, yet few persons

have any adequate conception of the so-

cial and domestic misery it produces,

particularly in the countries which are

the scenes of campaigns. The follow-

ing dreadful history is taken from a

valuable work, "Memoirs of the

Duchess D'Abbrantes," and presents a

view of the dreadful passions called

up even in the breasts of woman, and

the ruthless acts perpetrated by a ma-

rauding soldiery. The account is given

in the words of the authoress:

A regiment was sent from Burgos

against a guerrilla party, under the

Marquis of Villa Compo, and ordered

to treat the Spaniards with the most

rigorous severity especially the inhabi-

tants of Arguano, a little village near

the famous forest of Covelleda, whose

deep shades, intersected only by narrow

footpaths, were the resort of banditti

and guerrillas. A principal feature of

the whole Spanish war was the celerity

with which all our movements were

notified to the insurgent chiefs and the

difficulty we experienced in procuring

a spy or guide, while these, when

found, proved almost uniformly treach-

erous. The battalion had to march

through a frightful country, climbing

rugged rocks, and crossing frozen tor-

rents, always in dread of unforeseen and

sudden dangers. They reached the

village, but perceived no movement—

heard no noise. Some soldiers ad-

vanced but saw nothing—absolute soli-

tude reigned. The officer in com-

mand suspecting an ambush, ordered

the utmost circumspection. The troops

entered the street and arrived at a

small opening, where some sheaves of

wheat and Indian corn, and a quantity

of loaves were still smoking on the

ground, but consumed to a cinder, and

swimming in floods of wine, which

had streamed from leatheren skins that

had evidently been purposely broached,

and the child also emptied his glass.

prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

No sooner had the soldiers satisfied themselves that after all their toils and dangers no refreshment was to be obtained

THE HERALD.

HUNGARY.

We find in Spencer's Travels, a volume recently issued from the press of Colburn, in London, the following reliable statement of the feelings of the Hungarians:—

The inhabitants of Western Europe, with all their cares and worldly occupations, can form no idea of the excitement of this people, who, infurited by recent disasters, have directed their every thought and energy to the means of again wresting their country from the grasp of the German stranger.—The fair sex even outvie the men in their enthusiasm, and truly we cannot but admire the patience of the poor Austrian soldier who has to endure scoff and taunt from lips as beautiful as ever smiled on man.

In all the large towns, we behold multitudes of these lovely Amazons, in the deepest mourning, fulfilling their oath never to cast it off until Hungary is again independent: others wearing the national colors in various articles of their dress, to manifest at the same time their patriotism and contempt for the rule of the German, and all are decorated with bracelets and necklaces made from the coins issued during the government of Louis Kossuth. Again, not one of these patriots, whether male or female, will utter a word of German, although we found that language universally spoken during our visit to Hungary in 1847, not only by the higher classes but by nearly every merchant and shopkeeper, and in all the inns throughout the country. The war against the German language and everything German is carried on with equal violence in Pesth, the capital of the Hungarians, as in Agram, the capital of the Croatians, and indeed in all the towns through which we passed in 1850, and the same degree of excitement and discontent exists, notwithstanding that the entire country is under martial law, and a hundred and fifty thousand Russians are lying on the frontier ready to assist the executive in case of need.

It is melancholy to witness the desolation and poverty-stricken air of everything in Presburg, so lately the seat of the Hungarian Diet. Most of the better sort of houses and residences of the magistrates are shut up, and the public buildings are turned into barracks. The coffee and eating houses are either filled with military, or with a nondescript sort of people whose exterior would puzzle a stranger. But I at once knew them to be disbanded Hungarians, with a sprinkling of the far-famed Jaratin, out at elbows, and prisoners at large in the city of the Magyar, whose chief occupation consists in smoking, recounting their exploits in the field, and waiting for Kosuth's second coming. The hatred to the military and everything Austrian, visible enough at Presburg, is, I understand, a still more distinctive mark of the rising generation of Hungarians at Pesth—no Magyar daring to speak to an Austrian officer, or frequent the same coffee house with him.—What I saw at Presburg a day or two ago, fully bears out this statement, and recalled to memory the like unmistakable tokens of enmity that are to be seen in Italy.

The New Constitution.

The Correspondent of *The London Times* furnishes the following outline of Louis Napoleon's new Constitution:

The basis of this new Constitution to be given to France is described to be something like the following:

A council of State, to be entirely named by the President of the Republic.

The Senate to be composed of 80 members, of whom 41 will be named by the President and 39 by the Councils General, from a list of candidates made out by the Executive Power.

The Legislative Corps to be named by universal suffrage, but after the following manner: A *scrutine* to take place, at the commune, for the nomination of an elector for each commune; and the communal electors thus chosen by universal suffrage, and amounting to 36,000 in number, to finally name 500 representatives. From that list of 500 members, the President of the Republic to select 250 representatives wherewith to form the Legislative Corps. The President of the Republic to be elected for 10 years, with the title of Regent of the Republic; to be responsible, but not to be subjected to impeachments directly by the Legislative Corps; the people alone to have the power of expressing its opinion on the Executive Power by naming, three times consecutively, a Legislative Corps, whose refusal of the Budget shall be considered as the condemnation of the policy of the Regent; and the result of such condemnation to be the retirement of the Regent from power. The press to be free, but not to be allowed to call in question matters relating to religion, the rights of property, and the organization of society, as established and recognized by the law of the land. Each session of the Chamber to be for six months at the utmost. Clauses of a less general kind may be appended for the abolition of the most unpopular of the imposts, viz: the octroi duties and the tax on spirituous liquors. In a word, the new Constitution to be—with some modifications rendered necessary by the progress and changes that have occurred since then—the reproduction, or rather the imitation, of that of the year VIII., and which, with some difference, is the system explained by the President in his work entitled *Les idées Napoléoniennes*.

We call the attention of the public to the club terms of the HERALD.

FROM TEXAS.—The District Court of Galveston county was organized on Monday, the 22d ultimo, Judge Buckley presiding. In the course of Judge B.'s charge to the Grand Jury he made some statements touching crime in Texas that are absolutely astounding. He said that there was no country inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race in which there was so little regard to law and order as in that State; and that, while her laws were superior to those of her sister States, she was overrun by a lawlessness which should suffice with shame every highminded citizen. He continued:

"I am still a young man, and a much younger Judge, but during the four years that I have been on the bench there have been between fifty and sixty cases of murder before me. And if in each of the twelve judicial districts in the State there has been a like number, then there have been upwards of six hundred cases of murder in four years, showing a state of things unequalled in any country, and that of these six hundred cases not six of them had been found guilty by the jury before which they had been tried. It is not possible to suppose that, in all these cases, there was a deficiency in evidence, and the only conclusion to which I can arrive is that the juries must have forgotten or disregarded their oaths."

Phillip's Annihilator.

Notwithstanding the temporary lull in the excitement regarding this machine in this country, we find that it is operating with great success in England. Lord Derby made a most successful trial on his estate last month, which is described as follows by *The Liverpool Mercury* of October 17:

"With a view of adopting the Fire Annihilator machines at Knowsley, as a protection against fire, Lord Derby put the efficacy of the machines to a severe test on Wednesday last, at Knowsley. He had the building in the park, known as the dairy, which his lordship is about to pull down, prepared for the purpose. The building is circular, and of considerable dimensions, with windows and doors all round, all of which were taken out, admitting a strong current of air, which was increased by a sort of funnel ventilator opening through the roof. This was filled with a very large body of dry poles, pine boards, a large quantity of dried fagots, and the place well bedded with shavings, &c. For the purpose of keeping up a fierce fire, a dozen tar barrels were placed in the centre of this pile. Mr. F. Morton, of the firm of F. & H. J. Morton, of North John street, the sole agents for the patent, was present and minutely described the invention and the machines to Lord and Lady Derby, who were accompanied by various members of their family and a number of visitors and friends, all of whom evinced great interest in an invention of so much public importance. It was arranged that the machines were not to be applied until Lord Derby considered the pile was thoroughly burning, and the body of the fire sufficient to constitute a very severe test, this being his lordship's special object in proving the efficacy of the machines. The fire was allowed to burn some time, when his lordship gave the word, and the machines were struck off. From the moment the vapor was brought to bear upon the burning pile, the flames became instantly controlled, and were extinguished with the marvellous rapidity which characterizes the invention, and in a few minutes the whole body of the fire was put out.

"Lord and Lady Derby, with their friends, immediately went up to the building, and his lordship entered it, the atmosphere being quite cool, and capable of being breathed without the least inconvenience. All present expressed their satisfaction at the complete success which had attended the trial. Both Lord and Lady Derby were pleased also to state to Mr. Morton that they considered the trial a severe one, and the result entirely satisfactory and conclusive. Messrs. Morton have now put these invaluable machines to severe trials, both on board ship and on shore, in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Bradford, with the same uniform success. At Stockport, some of the cotton spinners there have themselves proved the efficacy of the machines upon large quantities of burning cotton, as will be seen in our advertising columns. In Leeds and Bradford, the corporate bodies attended, and took an active part. We understand the orders from mill-owners, manufacturers, merchants for shipment abroad, and private individuals, are very numerous; and we trust our public authorities, who undertake the responsibility of guarding the property in the town from fire, will not be indifferent or backward, but will avail themselves of what has been so fully proved, and so generally admitted to be an effectual prevention of the occurrence of destructive fires. To neglect such a provision would be to incur a very grave responsibility."

FATE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

In a letter, written the day after the late revolution in Paris, and which a gentleman of this city has received from his son, occurs the following passage, which well describes some of the momentum of the event:

"The establishment of universal suffrage must make friends of an immense number of those thus invested with the franchise, and it opens the ballot-box to nearly three million voters; and the reverence for his name—the name of Napoleon—has established itself into what is in effect a religion—a religion whose worship sinks deeper into the hearts of his admirers than any other in existence. One of the doctrines of this religion is fate—destiny—a sort of predetermination which ordains the success of those who believe in it with faith. Louis Napoleon himself believes. But a few days since he said to the Governor of the Palace of Saint Cloud, who expressed the hope of his re-

election to the Presidency, 'I believe in my star.' This belief is the sphere to action. His opponents are removed from every office in the land. None but those who have given in their adhesion are in power. The army, by vote, is his, almost to a man; his well-laid plan has secured the provinces; and his success, which in France, is held more inviolably sacred than right or constitution—I might almost say than liberty itself—has won for him admiration and adhesion from his opponents; gratitude from the timid and the lovers of peace, and awe from his enemies.

"How the royalist party will act we do not know—not word has been said of them at Paris. I cannot avoid remarking upon the important agency in this great movement of the electric telegraph. Its despatches, together with its proclamations were the real combatants. It was the wind which raised or calmed the waves of public opinion. It was the great peaceful agent which combated more powerfully, by the instantaneous dissemination of its despatches, thus disappointing the delay which might have been fatal to the establishment of peace, than either cannon or soldiery. Peace on its message was that day gilded with lightning-wings by this great invention of science."

FRANK'S TRADE WITH A YANKEE.—The last time I was in St. Louis," says Dan Marble, "I was sitting in the store of old Frank,—country fashion on the top of the counter, legs pendant, when a real nutmeg came booming along, and in he comes with a heap of bundles in his fists. Frank was down on pedlars, and Yankees in particular, but he was always 'set' for a joke, and loved equal to an Israelite to drive a sharp bargain.

The Yankee nodded to me; and I nodded towards Frank, intimating—there was his victim. Frank was busy smacking and figuring over his ledger.

"How'd you?" observed the pedlar.

"No, no, no—go on," Frank peevishly responded, but that wasn't the Yankee's religion, he wanted to trade, and was bound to do it.

"Kalkilate, Squire, I couldn't drive a trade or nothin' with you folks to-day?"

"I calculate you calculate about right, for you cannot," was the sneering reply, "I'll tell you needn't get huffy about it. Now, here's a dozen genuine razor strops, ten dollars and half; you may have 'em for ten dollars."

"I tell you I don't want any of your trash, so you had better be going," says Frank.

"Sho, how you talk! I'll bet you five dollars if you make me an offer for them strops we'll have a trade yet."

"Done," says Frank, putting a Vinto my hand.

The Yankee deposited a like sum—when Frank offered him a picayune for the strops.

"They're your'n," said the Yankee, as he quietly fobbed the strops. "But, honest, I calculate a joke is a joke, and if you don't want them strops, I'll trade back!"

Frank's countenance brightened.

"There it is," said the Yankee, as he received the strops, and passed over the picayune. "A trade's a trade—and now you're wide awake in ainst. I guess the next time you trade with that epic, you'll do better than to buy razor strops."

Away walked the pedlar with his strops and his wager, amid the shouts of a half a dozen fellows who dropt in.

THE OX.

The native country of the ox, reckoning from the time of the flood, was the plains of Ararat, and he was a domesticated animal when he issued from the ark. He was found wherever the sons of Noah migrated, for he was necessary to the existence of man; and even to the present day, wherever man has trodden has been found in domesticated or wild state.

The earliest record we have of the ox is in the sacred volume. Even in the diluvian age, soon after the expulsion from Eden, the sheep had become the servant of man; and it is not improbable that the ox was subjugated at the time we record. The earliest record of the ox is in the sacred volume. Even in the diluvian age, soon after the expulsion from Eden, the sheep had become the servant of man; and it is not improbable that the ox was subjugated at the time we record. The earliest record of the ox is in the sacred volume. Even in the diluvian age, soon after the expulsion from Eden, the sheep had become the servant of man; and it is not improbable that the ox was subjugated at the time we record.

The records of profane history confirm this account of the early domestication and acknowledged value of this animal, for it was worshipped by the Egyptians and venerated among the Indians. The traditions of every Celtic nation enrol the cow among the earliest productions, and represent it as a kind of divinity.

The parent race of the ox is said to have been much larger than any of the present varieties. The Urus, in his wild state, at least, was an enormous and fierce animal, and ancient legends have thrown around him an air of mystery. In almost every part of the Continent, and in every district of England, skulls, evidently belonging to cattle, have been found far exceeding in bulk any known. There is a specimen in the British Museum; the peculiarity of the horns will be observed, resembling smaller ones dug in the mines of Cornwall, preserved, in some degree, in the wild cattle of Chillingham Park, and not quite lost in our native breeds of Devon and East Sussex, and those of the Welch mountains and Highlands. We believe that this referred more to individuals than the generality, for there is no doubt that, within the last century, the size of the cattle has progressively increased in England, and kept pace with the improvement of agriculture.

We will not endeavor to call in question the power of expressing his opinion on the Executive Power by naming, three times consecutively, a Legislative Corps, whose refusal of the Budget shall be considered as the condemnation of the policy of the Regent; and the result of such condemnation to be the retirement of the Regent from power. The press to be free, but not to be allowed to call in question matters relating to religion, the rights of property, and the organization of society, as established and recognized by the law of the land. Each session of the Chamber to be for six months at the utmost. Clauses of a less general kind may be appended for the abolition of the most unpopular of the imposts, viz: the octroi duties and the tax on spirituous liquors. In a word, the new Constitution to be—with some modifications rendered necessary by the progress and changes that have occurred since then—the reproduction, or rather the imitation, of that of the year VIII., and which, with some difference, is the system explained by the President in his work entitled *Les idées Napoléoniennes*.

PERSONS indebted to NOURSE & HACKLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and pay up by the 1st of February. [Jan. 11.]

ZANTE CURRANTS—
for sale by
Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

Nathaniel Wickliffe and B. Logan Wickliffe, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bardstown, Kentucky:
Office in "Sweet's Row," fronting the Public Square,

WILL, attend the Courts in this and the adjoining Counties. All business confided to them will be punctually attended to.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, &c.

Bleeding to the Head, Acne, or the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for Food, Fumes, or weight in the Stomach, Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swelling at the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Littering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocation sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Eyes.

FEVER and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency or Paroxysm, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Spleen, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by DR. HOOPLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

At the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded—if equalled—by any other preparations in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant. Rendan be convinced.

From the Boston Bee.

The Editor said, Dec. 22:

Dr. Hoopland's celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular Medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and are effective in curing many diseases, and particularly in the cure of Liver Complaint from the use of these Bitters. We are convinced, that in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons of the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"Scott's weekly," one of the best Literary papers published, said, August 25:—

"Dr. Hoopland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are well recommended by the medical profession as a specific for Liver Complaint, and are highly recommended by the proprietors of the Empire Clothing Store, Schaefer's Storehouse, East side of Main-street, one door North of the Central Exchange, Oct. 25—"

JAN 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

SUGAR HOUSE & PLANTATION
in store and for sale by Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!

ALL perso's indebted to me either by

note or account must make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost.

JAN 14 J. L. GARRETHES.

MUSIC—Just received an assortment

of Piano and Guitar Music, including,

"I would not have thee young again," by E. Z. Webster, and Mavourneen Machree, by Madame Abrahams:

JAN 14 N. M. BOOTH.

LAST NOTICE.

MONEY WANTED to pay the debts of J. C. A. and dec'd., and we must have it by the 1st day of February next, or employ the Sheriff's and Constables to get it for us.

S. JONHSON,
T. P. LINTHICUM,
Jan 14:31

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—
Just received an assortment of Violins, Flutes, Fifes, &c. Also—Violin and Guitar Strings.

JAN 14 N. M. BOOTH.

INSEED OIL—
very superior—in store and for sale by Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

DR. D. H. COX

Is now receiving full supplies, embracing articles
formerly kept in Drug and Grocer-
Stores, which he is determined to sell unusually low for cash,
or to punctual customers on short credits.

Looked to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and his name blazoned in the bottle, without which they are spurious.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE.

No. 120 Arch street, one door below 5th Phila. and, by respectable dealers generally through the country.

PRICES REDUCED.

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great restorative powers.

SINGLE BOTTLE 75 CENTS.

Also for sale by

</